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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, JAN. 24. 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 4.

Poetry.

[*From the Salem Gazette.*]

England's Demand for Mason and Slidell.

Take them and welcome, Old England–the traitors!
Though a slave cannot breathe on your boasted free soil,
Your arms open wide to receive their oppressors;
Should any one hinder, the world you'd embroil!

Sit down at your ease, with your ears stuff'd with cotton,
(Full long are they clos'd to your paupers sad wail!)
You like the slaves products, if others will keep him,
You heed not the sorrow press'd down in each bale.

Take them and welcome, Old England–the traitors!
They could not *breathe* long in our free Northern air!
Take with them the scorn of a free hearted nation—
Then put forth another demand, if you dare!

Take them and welcome, Old England–the traitors!
We'll send you the rest, or their heads, bye and bye,
But never more say that you stand up for Freedom
Or the civilized world will call it a lie!

The Dying Soldier's Address to his Comrades.

Written from the words of John Ruby, a member of Captain Compher's Company, and a citizen of Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa., who died in Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Dec. 30th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Brother soldiers! I must leave you,
Death is preying on me now;
All my toils on Earth are ended,
All my battles fought below.

I must join a nobler army,
Where King Jesus takes command,
Where there's music more melodious,
Played by the celestial band.

When the spirit leaves my body,
Send the relic to the place,
Where first I met you, brother soldiers,
That it there may rest in peace.

In my quarters are some pictures,
Bury them along with me;
They are mementoes of some loved one,
I no more on Earth will see.

Soldiers, now I'll have to leave you;
Though your company is sweet,
But may Christ at last receive you,
That we may in Heaven meet.

S. VEATCH.

Camp Curtin, Jan. 10th, 1862.

Lines

On the death of John Oler, a member of Capt. Compher's Company, who died in Camp Curtin, January 2nd, 1862, at 8½ o'clock, P. M.

No friend was there to shed a tear,
When Oler passed away:
No friendly hand to smooth his hair;
No tongue to chant a lay.

He died amidst the camp's vast noise,
The soldiers' mirth and glee;
Around him rang the hearty voice,
In many a jovial spree.

The bugle, drum and fife was heard,
In many a broken sound;
But of a psalm no single word,
Was uttered in the round.

No mother's tear dropped on his cheek;
His lips, no sister pressed;
No kindred voice was heard to speak;
No relative caressed.

A youthful volunteer he came,
His country's rights to save;
But death lay hold his tender frame,
And dragged him to the grave.

His battles now on Earth are fought,
His last great victory's won:
The wreath to crown him now is wrought;
He rests in peace at home.

S. VEATCH.

Camp Curtin, Jan. 10th, 1862.

Lines

On the Death of J. Deffibaugh, a member of Captain Compher's Co., who died in Camp Curtin, Jan. 3d, 1862, at 8½ o'clock, A. M.

What mournful tidings greet my ear!
Another soldier gone!
No relative to linger near,
To hear his dying moan!

He came with us, a volunteer,
To meet the traitorous foe;
And to defend our country's flag,
But death has laid him low.

No friend had he to shed a tear,
Around his dying bed:
But he forgotten shall not be,
Although he's with the dead.

His brother soldiers think of him,
With sorrow in their hearts;
And grieve that one so brave, so true,
Should from them thus depart.

We miss him at our quarters now;
We'll miss him in the field;
For he can never meet the foe,
Since death has made him yield.

S. VEATCH.

Camp Curtin, Jan. 10th, 1862.

Contested Election Case.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ARGUMENT DELIVERED BY ROSS FORWARD Esq.

The seat of Geo. W. Householder, member elect from the district of Somerset and Bedford, is contested by John Cessna, Esq. of Bedford county.

He bases his claim to the seat, upon the unconstitutionality of the apportionment bill of 1857, connecting these counties in the same Legislative district.

The 4th section of the first article of the Constitution, on which is his main reliance, reads as follows: "Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as directed by law.—The number of representatives shall at the usual periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty nor more than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representative until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established. This section, as well as the previous ones, is verbatim the constitution of 1790, not having been altered or in the least amended by the convention to revise the constitution, and whose amendments were adopted in 1838. It consequently relates only to the counties as they existed in 1790, and not as they were in 1838. A position which the new counties were disposed to contest at the first apportionment after 1838, but very soon abandoned, because there was no re-enactment of the previous constitution at that time, but simply an adoption of the amendments as made by the convention.

Now, Mr. Cessna's claim to a seat for Bedford county cannot be sustained for two principal reasons:—

1st. Because the question of the constitutionality of the law has been decided by the only tribunal having any authority over the subject, and its decision, whether right or wrong, cannot be inquired into or reversed by the present Legislature, or any committee thereof.

2d. Because Mr. Cessna is entirely at fault in his construction of the constitution. And the apportionment law of 1857, when examined in the light of the facts connecting the counties of Bedford and Somerset, will be found strictly in accordance therewith.

In support of the first position we have only to examine the constitution, and observe to whom is entrusted the carrying out of its provisions, and on whom we are to depend for its preservation. The powers of the government are divided into legislative, executive and judicial. The members of the Legislature, sworn to support the constitution, there is confidence reposed in them that they will make no enactments contrary to its provisions. If, however, they should fail in their judgment, it is the duty of the Executive, should he think differently to interpose; but if his opinion simply is opposed to two thirds of the Legislature, the enactment, notwithstanding, becomes law. If any citizen thereafter feels himself aggrieved, he may refuse to comply therewith, and bring the question before the Judiciary, who enter their judgment in the matter, and if the law is adjudged to violate the fundamental law, they refuse to compel obedience, or carry it into effect, and the law properly fails. Now their decision may chance in fact, to be wrong; but, however, otherwise desired by any man or body of men, it cannot be interfered with or modified, without a change in the fundamental law itself, procured under proper forms and regulations for that purpose.

But while the Judiciary is the only resort to determine most Constitutional questions arising upon enactments of the Legislature, there is one kind of question which the Constitution confides to the Legislature itself. It provides that the number of representatives shall be fixed by them, and apportioned among the several counties. It is left to them entirely to decide how they will apportion it.—Confidence is placed in them that they will do it according to the Constitution, but if they should fail, their decision cannot be reviewed or reversed; for they are the only tribunal having jurisdiction over the subject. And it is the province of the present Legislature to decide upon the qualification of its members, according to the law, prescribed by a previous Legislature, under the provisions of the Contitution. They dare not enact a new law to confirm their own membership. For it is only a previous Legislature that can prescribe the district, and direct how the members of the succeeding Legislatures shall be chosen.—If it was otherwise there is nothing to prevent anybody of men, chosen according to the fancy or pleasure of the several counties, assembling here and assuming that they are the Legislature of the State. And it is alleged, they have not been elected according to any previously enacted law, they have only to go to work and enact, that, the manner in which they were severally chosen, was proper and constitutional, thus making themselves a self-constituted body. This would be subversive of all law and order. It must be conceded then that the previous Legislature having decided upon the manner of chosing from the people the members of the succeeding Legislature, it remains only for them on assembling to inquire whether this law prescribed by a proper authority has been followed by the people. In so far as it has it must be sustained, Otherwise it is a fraud upon their rights. The proper authority has told them how to elect, and they have obeyed. You now tell them they should not have done so, but should have elected according to the construction of the constitution by some wise head, who undertakes to bring the construction of the Legislature in question, and has no more wisdom than to say that although the law is unconstitutional, and there is therefore no law on the subject, yet the people shall elect according to a law which, though not enacted, should have been. For the law of '57 being constitutional, the result would be there is no law, and therefore Mr. Cessna must fail in getting a seat as a member sent here from Bedford county, even if Mr. Householder should be rejected.

Mr. Cessna's complaint then is not, that the law has been observed, but that it has been, which concedes all that you have any right to inquire concerning. For it does not become this Legislature to decide that the man elected according to the provisions of the same law, which is alone the test of their own membership, was improperly elected. Where is the power given in the constitution or by virtue of what law, can a committee of nine members, chosen in great part by lottery, from the present Legislature, undertake to veto and make null and void that which has been previously enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, and been fully carried into effect by the action of the people. Having full authority, as has been heretofore shown, the judgment of the Legislature was expressed, and the law pronounced, and it has been executed by the citizens who were bound by its action. It is too late now to apply the remedy for that which is past. There is no authority given anywhere to any man or body of men tt interfere with it, except to the whole Senate and House of Representatives, with the approbation of the Executive. If they think the previous legislature erred, they might alter the law for future membership, but they dare not take upon themseves the authority to alter the law so as to affect the membership of the present Legislature. and thereby take advantage of the people, giving them a representative they had no thought of choosing. It would be such a disregard of the established usage and precedents, for the last seventy years, that it is hard to imagine how any man could conceive the idea of attempting it, and still harder to think it possible that he can covince any body of sane men of the propriety of so doing.

But let the first position be decided as it may, there can be no question as to the false construction, which is attempted to be made of the 3rd section of 1st article of the constitution. Mr. Cessna reads it as though it said, "each county shall have at least one representative," and there stopped. But the men who made that constitution had wisdom enough to know that in the progress of time, it would become necessary to make new counties, and they in anticipation of a difficulty which might be raised, proceed to say in the same sentence, "each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a *separate* representation, until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one representative agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established." If then the new county is not entitled to a separate representation, the necessary consequence is, that it must be included with the county, or some one of the counties, from which it is stricken.—But in that case, what becomes of the right of the original county to a separate representation as claimed by Mr. Cesrna. Why it has no existence in reality, because it is founded upon the fiction that this rightrof representation was given to a mere name instead of all the people within the bounds of a certain district known all that time as the county. It was not given to the people who might, half a century afterwards, be within the bounds of what should then be known as Bedford county, for perhaps the present district may be divided and subdivided, until, what is left to be known as Bedford, is but a mile square, with one hundred inhobitants. To say that they shall still be represented by one member when the ratio is perhaps 10,000 for the balance of the State, shows the absurdity of such an idea. It was to the people then included, or who might in all time to come be included, within certain boundaries then known as counties, that was assured the right to one representative. And so long as they have one, two or three more, electing in conjunction or respectively within these boundaries, according to the directions of the Legislature they have all that is guaranteed them.

Now in 1790 and for some years afterwards every foot of land now in Somerset county was embraced within the boundaries of Bedford county. The people of that portion of Bedford county applied by petition to the Legislature in 1795 for a separate county organization, and, they deeming it advisable to grant the privilages prayed for, on the 17th of April of that year erected the new county of Somerset. Then came up the question of representation, how was that to be arranged? Why just as the framers of the Constitution contemplated. They agree to give them a separate county organization, but say in effect as to the matter of representation, you shall continue as heretofore connected, with the parent county, and within the limits of what was known as Bedford county at the making of the Constitution, and to which was assured a member, there shall be three members elected. Somerset, a part of Bedford county, and that part left, still known as Bedford, shall together elect three representatives. Such is the provisions of the first enactment which gave a certain portion of Bedford county a new name and certain privlages, which did not at all interfere with the constitutional right of the people in that district, to be represented in the Legislature. Is there any man of sound judgment who can really think this was an unconstitutional proceeding? There is certainly nothing in the constitution to prevent the organization of new counties within the old ones. And when done, how are they to be represented except in connection with the older counties to which the territory originally belonged? And who but the Legislature of the State shall direct how this representation shall be arranged? And if they have the power on the first separation of the county, have they not the same power at all times afterwards?—Bedford and Somerset for the first ten years elected their representatives together. Then Cambria, which had also been in great part originally Bedford, was erected and was joined with Somerset. Then Cambria and Bedford was connected for some years, Somerset electing alone, and in 1857 Bedford and Somerset were again united.

Neither Bedford or Somerset had sufficient taxables, according to the ratio then established, to entitle them to a member. The ratio was 5976. Somerset had 5254 and Bedford 5197. And Mr. Cessna, in order to obviate the crushing force of this fact upon his claims to a seat from Bedford county. undertakes to construe the latter clause of the 4th section as meaning "that when a new county has once obtained the number of taxables agreeable to the ratio then established, it is forever after entitled to a separate representation, no matter how far it may fall short of it at the times of subsequent enumerations and apportionments. A construction that is directly in opposition to its plain words and obvious meaning. "But no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall THEN be established." Now what does this word *then* refer to? Certainly to the several periods of making the enumeration and fixing the apportionment by the legislature as contained in the previous sentence.

And any county not being an original county, and failing to have any one of the several periods of enumeration and appointment agreeably to the ratio which is then established is positively prohibited by the Constitution from having a separate representative. Admitting, Mr. Cessna, now then that Bedford county as she now is, and not as she was in 1790, is entitled to have at least one representative, although she had not the number of taxables, Somerset was not an original county, and can make no such claims; and having fallen behind the ratio *then*, in 1857, established, is properly and of necessity connected with another county in representation. And with what other can she be more fairly joined than with the original county to which she belonged.

But even if Somerset should have had the requisite number it was a matter entirely at the discretion of the Legislature, depending upon their judgement of the necessity or convenience of so doing, in districting the State. For the latter clause of the 4th section of the constitution is merely declaratary of a right which the new counties should not have, and not a positive enactment that they *should have* a separate representation, whenever they had the full ratio of taxables at the time of making the apportionment. If they had the number, it would be proper and constitutional for the Legislature to give them a member. But exnecessitate it must depend upon its position and connection with other counties which had not the ratio, and which the constitution positively direct shall not have a separate representation and must be connected with some adjoining county. To take any other view, is to say we have had no constitutional apportionment from 1801 to the present time. And that under the present apportionment there are now in the Legislature 22 members from unconstitutional districts. The following table, including the two from Bedford and Somerset, gives an exhibit of these districts—one or more counties in which would be entitled to separate representation, having more than the ratio of 5,976 taxables.

Counties.	*Members.*		*Taxables.*
Lehigh & Carbon.	2	Lehigh.	10,000
		Carbon	4500
Lycoming & Clinton	2	Lycoming	7474
		Clinton	3600
Cumberland & Perry	2	Cumberland	7904
		Perry	4700
Franklin & Fulton	2	Franklin	8381
		Fulton	1898
Armst'g & Westml'd	3	Armst'g	6871
		Westml'd	11432
Beaver & Lawrence	2	Beaver	6101
		Lawrence	5023
Mercer & Venango	2	Mercer	7328
		Venango	4814
Clarion & Forest	1	Clarion	6263
		Forest	212
Crawford & Warren	2	Crawford	9674
		Warren	3769
Potter & Tioga	2	Tioga	6618
		Potter	2000

But the law being merely directory, it is a matter of favor or convenience resting upon the judgement of the legislature. And surely in the matter of doubtful interpretation of the constitution, that one, which has been unquestioned, and sanctioned for three-quarters of a century by the legislature and the people, is not now to be overturned, when there are but two years left within which the question can be mooted. For the amendment of 1857 going into effect in 1864, has abolished the whole idea of separate representation as embodied in the 2d and 4th sections of the constitution of 1790, as impractable and unfitted to the ever-changing condition of population and geographical boundaries which pertains to these times. In 1790 there were but 21 counties while at the last apportionment there were 65.

Mr. Cessna claims to have obtained the opinion of many eminent lawyers and judges, all of whom support the position taken by him.—Granting that he has such opinions, upon what are they based—on the statement of the case as he puts it, not on the facts as they really are, and of which they may have known nothing. He has no opinion whatever that touches the points, made *in this argument*, based upon the law and the facts. And I venture to assert that he never will obtain any. But as it is notorious that lawyers as well as judges will differ, he is careful not to inform us what eminent lawyers and judges, in the course of his applications for opinions, decided the case against him. It needs no one particularly versed in the law to form a correct judgment in this matter. And I venture to say that nine-tenths of the voters of the State will undertake to say that they can and do understand it. And if the outrage of throwing from his seat Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, a member acknowledged to be duly elected by the voters of the district, formed by the only proper authority, is perpetrated, it will be met by such a howl of indignation, such universal derision and contempt, as should make its authors and perpetrators quail.

ROSS FORWARD,
Counsel for Geo. W. Householder.

[*From the London Star Dec.* 28.]

MORE COTTON IN ENGLAND NOW THAN AT THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

The planters of the Confederate States have made an egregious blunder in supposing that, by retaining their cotton, they could coerce England into an interposition in their favor.—So far as they are concerned, cotton is no king. It is not like Tokay, or Johannisburg wine, to be produced only on one given spot of the earth's surface. The demonstration of this, as a fact, is due to the revolt of the Southern States; and the continuance of the blockade, or of whatever other obstacle exists to the exportation of Sea Island cotton, will make the fact an extensive and permanent one. When this blockade was established, and it became certain that our usual supplies of this—the most important of the raw materials used in our manufactories—would be stopped, most of us were really afraid to look at the consequences in the face.

We spared somewhat in the illusion of the planters, who felt sure our industry would be destroyed if we did not interfere. Nobody in this country, indeed, thought of breaking the blockade except a few persons whose last thoughts would be for the protection and safety of our manufactering interests; and now, nine months after the work of secession began, although the policy of the South has concurred with the objects of the North in prohibiting the export trade of the former, we in England find ourselves as well off, nearly for cotton as a year ago---that is to say, we have now as large a stock of the article on hand as we had this time twelve months. A return which we printed yesterday shows, indeed, that on the 20th of this month there was actually a larger stock of cotton at Liverpool than on the 20th of Dec. 1860.

Our real and enduring interest, therefore, concurs with our clear duty in respecting the decree of the Federal Government which closes the ports of the South. It is really for our interest that this embargo should continue for some time longer, for it will necessitate our getting cotton elsewhere, and not from one country only; but from several. The change will, no doubt, be accompanied by some suffering, but all great changes are thus accompanied, when generally most beneficient in their nature. Mr. President Davis may threaten us with a diversion of the capital and labor of the South into other channels than the cultivation of cotton, but we now know too much to be affected by that menace. We see that by suffering a little temporary pinching, we can ultimately get cotton enough elsewhere, and countries not contaminated by slavery, and which will not be able to assume the airs and insolence of people who think they have got a monopoly of an article of necessity to the rest of the world.

Maj. Gen. George A. M'Call.

Gen. George A. M'Call. commander of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and who so gallantly led his forces in the engagement at Drainsville, is a native of Philadelphia, and entered the United States Army in 1818. He was first commissioned Second Lieutenant on the first of July, 1822, in the first Infantry.—In January, 1829, he was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; in April, 1831, he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major General Gaines; in 1832, he was made Assistant Adjutant General; in 1836, he was appointed Captain and served with General Worth in the Florida war, where he won distinction and the entire confidence of Gen. Worth. In the Mexican war, he was breveted a Major, and then Lieut. Col., for his gallant, heroic, and daring deeds in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, 9th May, 1846, and August, 1846.—On the 7th July, 1846, he was made Assistant Adjutant Gen. to General Zachary Taylor, with the rank of Major. Relinquishing his staff appointment, June 10th, 1850, he was appointed Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, which position he held until 1853, when he resigned and bought a farm in Chester Co., near West Chester, Pa. There, exchanging the sword for the pruning hook, he pursued the quiet vocation of a farmer; when the cry rang out through the land for men to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and finding so many of the younger officers deserting the flag, he dropped the plough, and though sixty years of age, tendered his sword to the Gevernor for active service.

A gentleman who met him on the cars, on his way to Harrisburg, when about to offer his services, told him that the young men ought to settle this war, that he had done his share. He replied—"If my country needs protection I have a right to fight for her, and I hope I shall never prove too old while an enemy lives." He was made Major-General of the fifteen regiments authorized to be raised by the Legislature. He threw his whole soul into the organization and enlisting of them. When we met with the reverse at Bull Run, in July, he tendered through the Governor, his whole command ready for the field. They were promptly accepted, and were marched on at once to Washington. Gen. M'Clellan has several times pronounced his the finest division in the whole army, unequaled for drill and discipline, the qualities that make true soldiers. Gen. McCall is cool, calculating and discreet; as a man, sagacious, crafty, and reliable as a General. With a strong constitution and iron will, he knows no such word as fail. By education a soldier, he is as brave and fearless a man as there is in the army.—He has left a fireside surrounded by a loving wife and children, and all that wealth could desire. No man was more comfortably situated to end a life spent in his country's service than General M'Call. He has a commission as Brigadier-General from the United States, and one of a Major-General conferred upon him by the State of Pennsylvania. He outranks all other Brigadiers in the service.

LITTLE EDDIE, THE DRUMMER—A REMINISCENCE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

[*Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.*]

CAMP BENTON, Dec. 20.—A few days before our regiment received orders to join Gen. Lyon on his march to Wilson's Creek, the drummer of our company was taken sick and conveyed to the hospital, and on the evening preceeding the day that we were to march, a negro was arrested within the lines of the camp and brought before our Captain, who asked him, "what business he had within the lines?" He replied, "I know a drummer that you would like to enlist in your company, and I have come to tell you of it." He was immediately requested to inform the drummer that if he would enlist for our short term of service he would be allowed extra pay, and to do this he must be on the ground early in the morning. The negro was then passed beyond the guard.

On the following morning there appeared before the Captain's quarters, during the beating of the *reveille*, a good-looking, middle-aged woman, dressed in deep mourning, leading by the hand a sharp, sprightly-looking boy, apparently twelve or thirteen years of age. Her story was soon told. She was from East Tennesee, where her husband had been killed by the Rebels, and all her property destroyed.—She had come to St. Louis in search of her sister, and, not finding her, and being destitute of money, she thought if she could procure a situation for her boy as a drummer for the short time we had to remain in the service, she could find employment for herself, and perhaps find her sister by the time we were discharged.

During the rehearsal of her story the little fellow kept his eyes intently fixed upon the countenance of the Captain, who was about to express a determination not to take so small a boy, when he spoke out, "Don't be afraid, Captain, I can drum." This was spoken with so much confidence that the Captain immediately observed with a smile, "Well, well, Sergeant, bring the drum, and order our fifer to come forward." In a few moments the drum was produced, and our fifer, a tall, round-shouldered, good-natured fellow, from the Dubuque mines, who stood, when erect, something over six feet in height, soon made his appearance.

Upon being introduced to his new comrade he stooped down, with his hands resting upon his knees that were thrown forward into an acute angle, and after peering into the little fellow's face a moment he observed, "My little man can you drum?" "Yes, sir," he replied, "I drummed for Captain Hill, in Tennessee." Our fifer immediately commenced straitening himself upward until all the angles in his person had disappeared, when he placed the fife in his mouth and played the 'Flowers of Edenborough,' one of the most difficult things to follow with the drum that could be selected, and nobly did the little fellow follow him, showing himself to be a master of the drum.—When the music ceased our Captain turned to the mother and observed, "Madam, I will take your boy. What is his name?" "Edward Lee," she replied, then, placing her hand upon the Captain's arm she observed, "Captain, if he is not killed—" here her maternal feelings overcame her utterances, and she bent down over her boy and kissed him upon the forehead. As she arose she observed, "Captain, you will bring him back with you, won't you?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "we will be certain to bring him back with us. We shall be discharged in six weeks."

In an hour after, our company led the Iowa First out of camp, our drum and fife playing "The girl I left behind me." Eddie, as we called him, soon became a great favorite with all the men in the company. When any of the boys had returned from a horticultural excursion, Eddie's share of the peaches and melons was the first apportioned out. During our heavy and fatiguing march from Rolla to Springfield it was often amusing to see our long legged fifer wading through the mud with our little drummer mounted on his back—and always in the position when forcing streams

Daring the fight at Wilson's Creek I was stationed with a part of our company on the right of Totton's battery, while the balance of our company, with a part of the Illinois regiment, was ordered down in a deep ravine upon our left, in which it was known a portion of the enemy was concealed, with whom they were soon engaged. The contest in the ravine continuing some hours, Totton suddenly wheeled his battery upon the enemy in that quarter, when they soon retreated to the high ground behind their lines. In less than twenty minutes after, Totton had driven the enemy from the ravine, the word passed from man to man throughout the army, "Lyon is killed," and soon after, hostilities having ceased upon both sides, the order came for our main forces to fall back upon Springfield, while a part of the Iowa Fest and two companies of the Missouri regiment were to camp upon the ground and cover the retreat next morning.

That night I was detailed for guard duty, my turn of guard closing with the morning call. When I went out with the officer as a relief, I found that my post was upon a high eminence that overlooked the deep ravine in which our men had engaged the enemy until Totten's battery came to their assistance. It was a dreary, lonesome beat. The moon had gone down in the early part of the night, while the stars twinkled dimly through a hazy atmosphere, lighting up imperfectly the surrounding objects. Occasionally I would place my ear near the ground and listen for the sound of footsteps, but all was silent save the far-off howling of the wolf, that seemed to scent upon the evening air the banquet that we had been preparing for him. The hours passed slowly away, when at length the morning light began to streak along the Eastern sky, making surrounding objects more plainly visible. Presently I heard a drum beat up the morning call. At first I thought it came from the camp of the enemy across the creek, but as I listened I found that it came up from the deep ravine; for a few moments it was silent, and then as it became more light I heard it again. I listened—the sound of the drum was familiar to me—and I knew that it was

Our drummer boy from Tennessee
Beating for help the *reveille*.

I was about to desert my post to go to his assistance when I discovered the officer of the guard approaching with two men. We all listened to the sound, and were satisfied that it was Eddie's drum. I asked permission to go to his assistance. The officer hesitated, saying that the orders were to march in twenty minutes. I promised to be back in that time, and he consented. I immediately started down the hill through the thick undergrowth and upon reaching the valley I followed the sound of the drum, and soon found him seated upon the ground, his back leaning against the trunk of a fallen tree, while his drum hung upon a bush in front of him, reaching nearly to the ground. As soon as he discovered me he dropped his drumsticks and exclaimed: "O, Corporal, I am so glad to see you! Give me a drink," reaching out his hand for my canteen, which was empty. I immediately turned to bring him some water from the brook that I could hear rippling through the bushes near by, when, thinking that I was about to leave him he commenced crying saying: "Don't leave me, Corporal—I can't walk."

I was soon back with the water, when I discovered that both of his feet had been shot away by a cannon ball. After satisfying his thirst, he looked up into my face and said:—"You don't think I will die, Corporal, do you? This man said I would not—he said the surgeon could cure my feet." I now discovered a man lying in the grass near him. By his dress I recognized him as belonging to the enemy. It appeared that he had been shot through the bowels, and had fallen near where Eddie lay. Knowing that he could not live, and seeing the condition of the boy, he had crawled to him, taking off his buckskin suspenders, and corded the little fellow's legs below the knee, and then lay down and died. While he was telling me these particulars, I heard the tramp of cavalry coming down the ravine, and in a moment a scout of the enemy was upon us, and I was taken prisoner. I requested the officer to take Eddy up in front of him, and he did so, carrying him with great tenderness and care. When we reached the camp of the enemy the little fellow was dead.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEDFORD COUNTY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

—MR CESSNA DECLARED ELECTED.

Mr. RHOADS, chairman, of the select committee to try the contested election in the case of Cessna vs. Householder, submitted a majority report in favor of the contestant, Mr. Cessna.

Mr. STRANG, from the minority of the committee, submitted the following:

To the Honorable, the Speaker and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed to try the matter of the contested election of Geo. W. Householder, beg leave respectfully to report:—That considering the gravity of the constitutional questions involved, the brief period which has elapsed since the argument before them, and the multiplicity of authorities, both judicial and historical, which require an investigation at their hands in order to a correct understanding and proper disposition of the same, they are as yet unable to prepare a report, which would satisfactorily embody their views.

They, therefore, respectfully, ask leave to file such report, as they may conclude upon, as soon as the same can reasonably be prepared.

B. B. STRANG,
JOSEPH MOORE,
JNO. A. HAPPER.

PAY OF MR. HOUSEHOLDER.

Mr. CESSNA introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, allowing the sum of twenty-one dollars per day and mileage from the meeting of the Legislature to the present day inclusive, to GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, late a sitting member of the House from Bedford county.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The bark *Gazelle*, which arrived at this port to-night, from Demarara, reports that when she was going into Barbadoes she was fired at by the British corvette *Cadmus*, first with a blank and then two shots. She continued on her course.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 24, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

MR. CESSNA'S CARD.

We publish in our advertising columns "A Card" from John Cessna, Esq., in which he attempts to justify his action in contesting and ousting Mr. Householder from the seat to which he was fairly elected. The people of Bedford County will fail to be convinced by any arguments he makes in this "Card."

The fact that Mr. Cessna states that he "offered to the friends of the late sitting member and to himself, that if he would aid in the passage of a law to separate the two counties in the future" he "would withdraw from the contest and permit him to occupy the place during the present session," and that Mr. Householder refused, gives us a higher opinion of the latter gentleman, and the people of Bedford County will sustain him in it. Mr. H. this day could carry this county against Mr. C. The people of Bedford county believe the present law to be constitutional, and they would not have agreed with Mr. Householder had he accepted Mr. Cessna's proposition. In 1850 Cambria was attached to Bedford, Fulton not yet being erected into a county. If the present district was unconstitutional, so was that. Mr. Cessna was a candidate the following fall, had his tickets printed with the name of the Cambria Democratic candidate upon them, in both counties, they were voted so, and he electioneered in both.—He was elected, and, occupied his seat. It will not do for him now to say that he had then a majority in Bedford. If the district was unconstitutional he was not entitled to a seat, and he had better refund to the State the salary he received. But it was not necessary for him then to have the district divided, as it was a good democratic one! But Mr. Cessna says "the District of 1850 was based upon a different principal and was not liable to the constitutional objection." How is this? According to the table published by the committee and Mr. Cessna, Cambria had years before attained the constitutional number to entitle her to a member. Then why was the district "not liable to the constitutional objection?" Probably Mr. Cessna can explain, for plain unsophisticated persons cannot see the difference.

Granting for the argument-sake, the present District to be unconstitutional. Did Mr. Cessna act as a fair and candid man should in the last campaign? No. He then expected to have a clear majority in the District, and the contest for the seat was, no doubt, decided upon afterwards. Had Mr. Cessna refused to accept the nomination from the two counties which met in Democratic Conference in this place, and procured the nomination from the county of Bedford only—had he then proclaimed that he believed the District to be unconstitutional, and that he would only run in Bedford county, and would contest the seat of whoever might be returned as elected from the two counties—people would now say, *all right!* But instead of this he was nominated by the two counties—electioneered in the two counties—had his tickets printed in the two counties with his own name and that of Mr. Lavan, the Somerset County Democratic candidate upon—and they were so voted. We think that persons have reason after Mr. Cessna's conduct in this matter and from expressions of his own on this subject, to charge that his actions have some "ulterior purposes" in them.

Mr. Cessna intends paying the expenses of the contest out of his own funds; he deserves credit also for offering and having passed a bill allowing Mr. Householder $21 a day for the time he remained in his seat, and mileage, but some say he can well afford to be thus magnanimous, as he occupies the seat to which the other was honestly elected.

In conclusion, Mr. Cessna states that he will occupy the same grounds on our present national affairs that he has heretofore. We are glad of that and expected nothing else from him—his conduct has been all that every lover of his country could desire, in regard to our present difficulties, and we shall always be prepared to do him justice.

☞The manner in which the Legislature of Pennsylvania decides a contest for a seat in said body is by committee, drawn by lot—the action of the committee being final—the House not even having a vote on the subject. The committee to try the contested election between Messrs. Cessna and Housshalder, very unfortunately happened to be *six* Democrats, to *three* Republicans. The *six* Democrats, contrary to justice and precedent, decided that Cessna was entitled to the seat, whilst the *three* Republicans differed from them. As soon as we procure their report we will publish it. Cessna is not representing the majority of the voters of Bedford County. If the election was *now* to come off, knowing what they do of his action, and his extreme anxiety to occupy a seat to which he was not elected, he would be defeated in the county by a large majority. Not only those Republicans who voted for him, *from patriotic motives*, now condemn his course, but many Democrats would oppose him. His influence for good is destroyed in this county, and for his own political reputation he had better have left the matter alone.

Does the action of one Legislature bind another? We contend that the present district of Bedford and Somerset is constitutional. Then what should be done? Why, just let the Republicans of the two counties go ahead and nominate candidates as heretofore, and return them, and it will be very queer if another Legislature can be found so ready to do a great act of injustice as the present one. The action of the present Legislature does not bind the next. We are in favor of nominating and electing Mr. Householder in the two counties next fall, and we will wage a new hat he will get his seat.

JOHN CESSNA, Esq.

By the proceedings of the Legislature, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that John Cessna, Esq., has succeeded in ousting from his seat George W. Householder, Esq. We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the greatest outrages that has ever been perpetrated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The grounds upon which Mr. Householder has been cheated out of his seat, would have applied to nearly every apportionment bill passed since the adoption of the constitution of 1790.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. NICHOLAS LYONS, an old and valued citizen of this place, died, on Tuesday morning last, after a brief illness. Mr. Lyons was the oldest merchant in town, and has been very extensively engaged in other pursuits. He has contributed largely to the improvement of this Borough. His loss will be seriously felt by the community.

Read the arguments of Ross Forward, Esq., on the contested seat of Mr. Householder, which we publish on the first page of this week's paper. They will convince every man that George W. Householder, Esq.—and not John Cessna, Esq., was entitled to the seat.

We call attention to the able address of Hon. Louis W. Hall, on taking the chair as Speaker of the Senate.

If our correspondent will give us his or her real name we will be pleased to publish the articles of "Spero."

Messrs. Wharton and Hall of the Senate, and Messrs. Cessna, Schrock and Sellers of the House, have our thanks for legislative documents.

We publish this week the news of one of the most glorious battles of the war. It will make the heart of every patriot glad.

John Tyler, ex-President, and double traitor, died at Richmond on last Friday night.

It is reported that the rebels have left Manasses for some point further South. The report needs confirmation.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

HILTON HEAD, S. C. Jan. 2, 1862.

MR. ———:

In the midst of the roar of cannon and the excitement of battle, I sit down to write to you. Our troops commenced firing on the rebels yesterday at the dawn of day, and since that time it has been nothing but one continued roar of cannon. There are reports here that our boys took Bluffton yesterday, and then proceeded to attack a place three miles above Beaufort, and news just now comes in that our troops have taken one battery and are taking another. Ninety prisoners have arrived and a lot of slaves, that were taken by our boys. All of the night before New Year was taken up in sending up regiments from the Fort. It is said that reinforcements are going up all the time. It is a terrible thing to be close to a big fight, and hear the thunder roar and the earth shake. This has been a hard fight and God knows how long it will last. This is the second day at 11 o'clock. One of our Majors is killed, but we can't tell his name.

This being the 4th, I will give you the particulars, as far as I believe them to be true.—The battle that is spoken of above, has come off and victory has crowned our troops, and the Star Spangled Banner floats over the main land. In this State main land is that part that is on the other side of the islands, where our flag did not wave until the morning of the first, or New Years Day. Our fleet succeeded in landing all the troops before daylight, and hauled down the rebel flags, and run up the Stars and Stripes, before the rebels discovered there was a Government fleet there. Some of them were so frightened that they fled immediately—the rest showed fight, but they soon got their fill of the yankees. The fight is represented as a desperate one. Our loss is eleven killed and six wounded. The place where they fought is at a landing that they had fortified; and so little did they expect an attack that they did not guard the place. Our troops are said to have acted very bravely, and did credit to themselves and our flag. There was great excitement all over the islands here on account of there being so many reinforcements sent up to the battle, but some of them did not get there, until the fleet was returning from the scene of action. The great shooting that we heard the second day was our men shelling a large piece of timber land to drive out the rebels if there were any there. They cut the trees off perfectly—mowed them down so that they could not hide in the woods at all. At this time they are bombarding Fort Pulaska on the Savannah river. That is the Key to Savannah city. The next pitch will be made there. There is no doubt there will be great slaughter of the rebels if they stand fire, as there are a great many at that place, but it is said they have had all their things packed for some time, ready to leave at any time. So you can see that they have but little confidence in their arms to stand before us. Our boys were very anxious to participate in the fun, as they call it, but the bloody 55th could not be spared from Hilton Head Island, as they have the guarding of this island to do themselves, and a bad job it is for so small a regiment.—Our sick that we left behind leaves our company small. I think they should come after us as soon as possible. The health of our regiment is good, but nine sick in the hospital.—Our company are all improving in flesh. There is plenty to live on here—sweet potatoes, turnips, oysters and fish are plenty.

All our lamentation is that we can get no mail, tobacco nor money. If our families don't get relief I can't see what will be the result.—New Year Day was pay day, but not a cent yet, and no sign of any. We cant get a stamp for love nor money, and we do not like to write to our families unless we can stamp our letters to out poor wives and children when we are sure they are not able to lift them. Send us papers and letters. Don't discard us altogether. *If D Over has not room for our letters, let us know, and we will not trouble him any more. No more at present but remain yours as ever.

H. BRIDENTHAL.

*We are always pleased to find room for the letters of our soldiers, and especially those of our friend Bridenthal, all of which we have published. We are sorry that our soldiers do not get the papers, for we are sure we have sent quite a number to them every week.—EDITOR.

CUMBERLAND, Jan 13th, 1862.

Mr. OVER, *Dear Sir:*——

Some time has elapsed since I last wrote to you. Since then we have had some gay times and some that were pretty rough. I'll try and give you a short sketch of them, but before telling you of our travels I must say something more about what occurred at Camp Curtin. Our good friends at Yellow Creek were determined not to be exceeded by the hospitable citizens of Woodberry, therefore they sent us a new years present, in the shape of a bountiful supply of edibles and luxuries; such as we know how to appreciate in Holliday times. On the second of Jan., we left Harrisburg at eight in the evening, en route for Haggerstown, we arrived there about 2 o'clock in the morning, were quartered in the cars till daylight and then marched into the "city." We were detained there until noon, from some cause unknown to me, and then marched out about a half mile from town on the road leading to Hancock, and there halted again where we had considerable difficulty in consequence of some of our "Irish" friends having imbibed too freely of that beverage commonly known as "eye opener" in that section of country. However that was all satisfactorily arranged and we pitched our tents in a field close by, and with the frozen ground for a bed we passed the night, not in sleeping much, but in shivering. In the morning we struck tents, strapped on our knapsacks and started on our march to Hancock, distance 26 miles. We marched in about 11 o'clock that night. Our boys stood the march much better than could have been expected of men that had been lying in camp so long doing nothing. We were quartered for the balance of the night in the Catholic church, the Priest did not like it very well. I suppose he considered it desecration but we were too tired to leave. The next morning stiff and sore as we were, we were marched out on a hill back of town, waiting anxiously for the enemy to cross the river (they gave us our guns early on Sunday morning, they are the Belgium Rifled musket;) we could see them on a hill opposite us across the river where they had planted their Battery. Our rifled cannon opened on them and they replied very briskly, but their shells did not reach us as their guns were not of long range or their gunners very indifferent though they did throw some very close to us, but it was only occasionally. It was very different with them, for every shot our men made we could see them scatter. Several times I saw shell bursting right amongst them. About dark the firing ceased and we were quartered in a dwelling house, that had been vacated by its occupants, who were in fear that the rebels would burn the town. Nearly all the citizens had moved out from the same cause. The next day (Monday,) our cannon played on them nearly all day, but they did not respond from the fact that I suppose they found their guns would not reach us. I walked down along the river and fired a few rounds at them, (more to try my new gun than anything else) but with no other effect than to make them increase the distance between us. On Tuesday every thing was quiet and on Tuesday night the enemy fell back after burning a house across the river, just opposite our quarters containing a quantity of baggage and equipments belonging to the Illinois 39th Regt. who had quartered there, but were forced to retreat with the 84th P. V. after a skirmish with them across the river, to town. Their force was from about 15 to 21,000. I have understood that they are marching to Romney. On Friday the 10th, three Regiments, viz: the 84th P. V. 110th, P. V. & 39th Illinois., started on the march for Cumberland. We left Hancock at 8 o'clock in the evening, and marched nearly all night, halted for a few hours in the morning. Some of the regiment arived at Cumberland the next evening, but the most of us did not yet in till the next day, and I think it was not much wonder, as it was 40 miles of a march. However we are all pretty well over the effects of it and feel "gay and happy" again. Our (that is Capt. Brisbin's) company are quartered in a dwelling house in town, and are getting along very comfortably. In the regiment we are known by the name of the Shyster company and that is the reason I signed myself Shyster in my last to you I suppose there are between seven and eight thousand troops quartered here. The town is literally filled with them. We expect to leave in a short time, perhaps to-morrow. Our destination is yet unknown. I suppose you will not again hear from one of your correspondents, as he took French leave from us at Hagerstown and has not been heard from since, and with him five or six more of our boys who were not brave enough to smell powder. I am afraid they will get into trouble in consequence if they do not return and report themselves soon. Although our boys have seen a little of the effects of war they are more eager then ever for a fight. More anon.

J. W. S. Jr.

Address of Hon. Louis W. Hall,

On taking the chair as Speaker elect of the Senate of Pennsylvania, for the session of 1862:

SENATORS—I thank you for the kind partiality which has raised me to the dignity of your presiding officer. I accept the honor with diffidence in my ability to fulfil your expectations, but with the determination, so far as in me lies, to give to the duties of the position my industrious and impartial efforts, and I claim, as I have no doubt I shall receive, at your hands, indulgence toward myself, whilst you exercise forbearance and courtesy towards each other. I cannot but be impressed with the liveliest emotions of pleasure at this generous confidence on your part, animating me anew in the discharge of public duty. I yet feel how idly I would employ your time in felicitating myself upon the attainment of civic honors, in this "awful and rugged crisis," when above all personal considerations the salvation of the republic should engage all our thoughts.

We meet in stirring times. An epoch in our national life is upon us. Events of vast importance in quick succession cluster fast, decisive, perhaps of our destiny, perhaps of the destiny of mankind. For let this government be overthrown from within itself, and who can say but that its great underlying principle, the capacity of man for self-government, shall be thrown aside for the future, by the people of the world, as a failure.

Our State is inseperably linked with all the others. We share a common fate, either of disgrace and ruin or permanent power and glory. All other questions of political economy, of governmental policy, are merged in the one great issue of national life or death. For what are all other interests worth without a Government that can maintain itself? What other public calamity can be compared to the national overthrow? Wars have visited our country in times past, waged by the savages of the forest and the self-styled "mistress of the seas." Pestilence has at various times wasted us; public credit has gone down, while succeeding waves of financial revulsion swept the social State. Yet, blessed by a benign Government, our country has outlived them all.

But where is the hope of resurrection from the grave of National disintegration? We cannot be too deeply, anxiously impressed with the conviction that unless we conquer in this struggle all is lost. There can be no peace unless we conquer peace. If we should even tender the olive branch—a thought which cannot be entertained for a single moment—the rebellious States would disdainfully reject it. All the sacrifice that may be made in this war, all the treasure that may be expended, all the evils that are inseparable from it, and which the human croakers for peace are constantly aggravating, are light in comparison with the untold evils which would follow a triumphant rebellion.

But if we could even agree upon a peaceable separation, how long would peace continue? The disloyal Southern States, intoxicated with success, would be more aggressive, domineering and unscrupulous than ever before. An eternal conflict of jarring interests would entail interminable internal wars upon all our posterity, whilst our weakened, divided, demoralized condition would constantly invite the aggressions of the grasping potentates of Europe. If this Government has not the power of subduing a rebellion, it has not the power of preserving itself. It is now on its great trial. Now is the time for the solution of the grand problem. European monarchists point to this country as the last great exemplification of the impossibility of a permanent republic.

Do they predicate the failure of our country on the mere fact that civil war exists? What nation in all history has been exempt from it? Is it peculiar to republics? Then, whence the civil wars that from her earliest history until recent reigns, have time and again ravaged and scourged the British Empire? Why is it that England, safely moored in that quiet cove of blest tranquility, a limited monarchy, has been frequently torn from her moorings and tossed madly in the seas of revolution? If a monarchy be the symbol of strength and perpetuity, whence the War of the Roses? Why has the blood of monarchs in France so often glutted the savage vengeance of internal factions?

Civil war indeed exists—a war on our part to put down an unnatural, ungrateful, matricidal, hellaborn rebellion. Long plotted, it has been hatched at last into wicked life, and seeks, with treachery, falsehood, theft, robbery, arson, and murder as its allies, to dissolve the blood-bought Union, our priceless heritage from our forefathers. The magnitude of the contest, the tremendous consequences of discomfiture, can hardly be exaggerated. But who doubts the result? Superiority of strength numbers and resources, and the invincible will of a united North must triumph. As certain as truth and justice sit enthroned in Heaven, there can be one issue from this conflict. The North may have to spend profusely her treasures, and her patriotic sons pour out their life-blood like water, but the Government must and will be sustained. The omens are auspicious. Hitherto the rebels, immensely interior to the loyalists in numbers and aggregate wealth, have far excelled us in energy and vigor.

We are slow to appreciate the true state of the case. Nor is it surprising. True to the Union and the Constitution, ourselves—hereditarily and proudly loving the one and religiously venerating the other—we were loth to believe it possible that men were so lost to the glorious memories of the past, and bright hopes of the future, as to recklessly and diabolically conspire to overthow both. Six hundred thousand free citizens—volunteers—marshalled on the battle-field in defence of the Government, affords an evidence of strength which the world has never before witnessed. Let monarchies contemplate the incredible short time in which this immense army has been raised, the discipline to which it has attained, the spirit of undying devotion which animates all, and learn the lesson of our Republic's strength.

The noble State which honors us with seats in this Chamber has been true to her traditional renown. More than 100,000 Pennsylvanians are now in the field, and wherever they have had an opportunity of facing the foe, their actions have shown them as martial in spirit as they are distinguished for discipline. Of such gallant spirits, ready to die for their country's flag, Pennsylvania may well be proud. We know that their names and deeds will illustrate the brightest records of this unhappy war, and they will never desert the post of duty until victory wreathes its laurels around their brows, and the restored bond of union shall be

"Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature
That binds the jarring elements in peace."

The present session will doubtless be one of great importance. Whatever public affairs may demand our attention, (it is needless for me to surmise what they may be,) it becomes us to lift ourselves above all personal and party interests, and to act in that grave, dispassionate, and dignified manner which should ever characterize a legislative body. From my knowledge of the Senate, I confidently anticipate that the peculiar duties of my position will be rendered light and easy, by your cordial co-operation in the maintenance of strict order and the careful observance of parliamentary rules.

Again I thank you, Senators, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and doubt not that mutual prudence and patience will enable us to transact the business of the session pleasantly to ourselves and to the welfare of our constituents.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN ROWE,

On taking the chair as speaker elect of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—With feelings of deep sensibility and sincere gratitude I receive this distinguished mark of your regard and confidence. I accept the office your kind partiality has conferred upon me with the difference and apprehension which a knowledge of the arduousness of its duties generally, and of the present peculiar delicacy and responsibility of the trust, unavoidably produces.

In the endeavor to meet the requirements of this station, and to fulfil the reasonable expectations of the House, I shall depend alone on the zeal, attention and fidelity which I shall bring to the discharge of my duties. Shrinking from no responsibility, however grave, from no duty, however painful, I shall endeavor to be equal to the labor and burden, at least, of this position.

Without zealous co-operation, and a generous confidence on our part, I am well aware that this Chair will be wanting in authority, and the proceedings of the House be without that order and decorum which it is the peculiar province of the Chair to preserve and enforce. This co-operation and confidence, with the large indulgence, I beg at your hands.

I seize this occasion to offer you my hearty congratulations upon the proud position our noble old Commonwealth holds to day among her sisters of the *Union*. She has been true to the memory of her earlier days. Her people, her legislators, her Executive, have risen to the magnitude of the demands of this crisis in the affairs of our beloved country. She has known no divided duty. Her sons were not the last among the freemen of the North to take down the muskets of their patriotic fathers for the preservation of the liberties which they at so dear a cost aided to win.

Her place so far in this great contest has been in the van, and whoever, grasping the standard of the Constitution, shall march foremost and farthest to vindicate the supremacy of the nation's laws and to maintain the integrity of the Union, will, I am persuaded, find the representatives of Pennsylvania close by his side.

Again I thank you cordially for the honor you have conferred upon me.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Great Federal Victory in Kentucky.

Engagement for an entire day—Gen. Schœpff Defeats the Rebel Gen. Zollicoffer—Loss heavy on both sides—Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton killed—The Rebels in full retreat.

A BATTLE AT SOMERSET, KY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A battle was fought at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between the Federal troops under Gen. Schœpff, and the rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer.

The engagement was commenced in the morning, and lasted till nightfall.

Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, and his army entirely defeated.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Federal Victory Confirmed.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—General Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments, at Mill Springs.

The Federal troops were in hot pursuit.

No further particulars have been received nor any account of the losses on either side.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—A special Louisville despatch to the *Commercial*, says that despatches received at headquarters announce that the battle took place on Sunday morning, and that Gen. Thomas continued the pursuit until night.

Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night, expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges, the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind all their artillery, ammuni-

tion, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with Quartermaster and medical stores, which fell into our hands. Our troops had passession of the entrenchments yesterday morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field. Gen. Zollicoffer was was found in a wagon, mortally wounded.

Our loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it must have been considerable.

The Surgeon of the Tenth Indiana regiment telegraphs that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas's division embraces some of the best regiments in this department.

As far as I can learn, the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars, and Fourth and Tenth Kentucky regiments were among those engaged.

Colonel Manson's Brigade, including the Tenth Indiana, Eighteenth Regulars and some Kentucky Regiments, reinforced Gen. Thomas. During Saturday night they made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took glorious part, in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official despatches goes goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoepff was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country, and the obstruction of all roads by felled timber.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—This morning's *Gazette* has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause, everything else is ready and in fine order.

The Ohio river has risen seventeen inches last evening, and is still rising at the rate of an inch per hour. There is now fifty two feet, four inches, in the channel.

The following named persons living in Schellsburg and vicinity, have contributed socks, yarn, money and knitting—which articles have been sent to Harisburg and Port Royal, for the use of the soldiers composing the two companies from Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa.

Mrs H Rosenburg knit 2 pr, Miss Lizzie Rosenburg 3, Mrs. E Poorman 2, Maria Poorman 2, Miss. E Poorman 2, Rebecca Sleek 1, Mrs Ann Poorman 2, Mrs Brombech 1, Mrs Gotipher 2, Mrs. Koons 2, Mrs Dull 1, Mrs Fisher 1, Mrs Dewait 1, Martha Smith 2, Mrs Rierdon 2, Mrs Ann Crouse 1, Mrs Eve Miller 2, Mrs Adam Dull 1, Mrs Colo 1, Ann Hull 1, Kate Border 2, Mary Mowry 1, Mrs Bochman 1, Mrs Mary Smith 2, Maggie Schell 2, Mary Statler 1, Lottie Dewalt 1, Rebecca Ann Miller 1, Miss Sonie Bunn 6, Ann Tomilson 1, Eve Wirtz 1, Kate Darr 1, Maggie Ewalt 1, Susan Long 1, Mrs A M Ealy 5, Mary Ealy 1, Carrie Ealy 1, Margaretta Miller 1, Annie Dull 1, Venie Dull 1, Lottie Dull 1, Annie Riter 1, Kate E Scheil 1, Mrs Mary Bowen 1, Louisa Bowen 2, Mrs Martin Riley 1, Mrs D Snyder 2, Malvina Riley 1, Eliza J Riley 1, Maria Lane 4, Mrs E J Border 8, Mrs Ann Border 6, Jennie Kemerer 1, Mrs J W Miller 1 Mrs Catharine Blackburn 4, Mary J Long 2, Carrie Kemerer 1, Amanda Kemerer 1, Mrs Hannah Garetson 2, Evie Dannaker 1, Mrs. Sarah Frazure 1, Mary E. Crouse 1, Mrs Lizzie Cobler 1, Eliza J. Miller 2, Ann Maria Miller 1, Eliza Colvin 1, Jennie Colvin 1, Mrs Kurtz 1, Mary J. Statler 1, Mrs Jas Frazure 2, Mary Mortimore 1, Emma Mortimore 1, Mrs John Sill 1, Mrs Mary Sleek 1, Mrs Ann Border 1, Mrs Maria Barkheimer 1, Susan Long 1, Mrs Briddlebrom 1, Catharine Dannaker 1, Mrs Galbrath 2, Mrs Lindsey 1, Mrs Mansfield 1, Mrs Bochman 1, Mrs Geo W Williams 1, Mrs Sarah E Geil 2; Martha S Conley 2, Mrs Eliza Richards 2, Mrs Abraham Blackburn 1, Rebecca Blackburn 1, Geo Blackburn 2, Mrs Adams 1, Mrs R W Miller 1, Mrs David Way 1, Mrs Benj Vore 1, Mrs Martin L Conley 1, Lydia G Conley 1, Mrs Leonard Fight 1, Mrs Margaret Robinet 1 Mrs. Jas Allison 1, Miss Mary E Allison 1, Elizabeth Allison 1, Mrs Schoff 1, Mrs Nancy Garlinger 1, Mrs Maria Scheil 2, Mrs Mary Hoke 1, Mrs Mary Feaster 1, Annie Horn 1, Amanda Horn 1, Rev. D. H. Riter 1, Emanuel Statler 1, Duncan McVicker 1, I Conly 2, John E Colvin 3.

Mrs John S Scheil, yarn 4 cuts, Mrs M Rock 4, Mrs C Colvin 2, Mrs Nancy Garlinger 2, J W Knipple 2, Mrs John Williams 4, Mrs G Williams 2, Mrs Frank William 2, Mrs Catharine Hull 6, Mrs Benj Hull 4, Mrs Zigler 1, Mrs Peter Hull 2, Mrs J W Hull 6. Jesse K. Smith, 6, Mrs McMillen 2, Mrs George Feaster 5½, Mrs Mary Hoover 4, J S Mary A Young 4, Mrs Jacob Fisher 2, Eliz Croyle Mrs Catharine Ridenbour 2, Hannah McCoy 12, Hannah Hancock 4, Lizzie Sleek 2, Lewis Risling & Son 11, Rebecca Hull 4, Miss McCreary 1, Mrs Jno Blackburn 2, Mrs Allison 2, Mrs Kate Lukens 2, Anthony Smith 4, Mrs Hiner 2, Kate Vore 2, Mrs H Oyler 2, Mary Black 7, Mrs Joseph Sleek 8, Daniel A Griffith 2, Miss Mary A Blackburn 4, Catharine Cuppet 2, J. Blackburn 7, Julian Shrader 2, Hattie Beckley 2, Mrs George Ellis 2, Mrs Ellis Rogers 2, Lucinda Rogers 4, Mrs John Wonders 2, Mrs John Rowser 2, Mrs. Jas Carson 2, Mrs S. Hinton 2, Mrs O Blackburn 2, Mrs Chas Hillegas 4, J H Hillegas 4, Mrs Jos Long 1, Mrs Geo Bowser 6, Mrs Corley 2, Mrs. Jas Mullen 2, Mrs I Clark 1, Mrs Geo Gump 2, Matilda Stuckey 2, Mrs Nickum 2, Jane Clark Margaret Robison 4, Mrs Wm. Colvin 4, Eliza Taylor 6, Mrs Saml Horn 2, Lavinia Burns 5, Mrs Cornelius Whetstone 2, Mrs Betty 2.

Doctor H. V. Bramwell, cash 25 cents, Carrie Conley 35, Mary Hoke 50, Annie Colvin 50, Susan Rothbech 50, Mrs Margaret Culp 25, Mrs Border 25, Rev B H Hunt 50, Julian Williams 50, Mrs Herbert Blackburn 50, Mrs Geo Beckley 25, Jesse Blackurn 50, Ruth Clever 25, Susanan Geyer 25, Mrs Chas Hillegas 50, Sarah Keyser 50, Sallie Black 50, Emma Frazure 31, George Mullen 25, Sarah Wirtz 25, John Stuckey 25, D Border 25, Miss Geo Colvin 25, Peter Schell 50.

With cash received bought 26 pairs of socks, making in all 206 pairs.

Mrs. A. J. SNIVELY,
Mrs. EMMA SCHELL,
Mrs. ANNIE STATLER,
ELIZABETH D. BUNN,
Soliciting Committee.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

The history of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton the new Secretary of War, is not so well known as it ought to be. Never having been a politician, he has no obsequious friends to, write biographies for him. A correspondent gives us a few facts on the subject. He began the practice of law in Steubenville, Ohio, having studied in the office of Daniel L. Collier, Esq., now a venerable resident of Philadelphia, who has retired from the profession. Mr. Stanton began to practice in partnership with Col. Geo. W. McCook, a brother of Brigadier General Alexander McCook. After a highly successful career in Steubenville, he removed to Pittsburg, where he soon took high rank at the bar. He first became well-known as a lawyer to this State and to the bar of this city, as counsel in the celebrated Wheeling Bridge Case, which was tried here ten or twelve years ago. While residing in Pittsburgh, Mr. Stanton was in partnership with Judge Shaler. A few years ago he moved to Washington, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. His honorable connection with the Government, as Attorney G neral, during the closing days of President Buchanan's administration, is well known to the public. To-day he enters upon his duties as head of the War Department, and we are confident that in that position he will give new proof of his ability.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

A Card.

To the People of Bedford County:—

The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, no doubt, informed you, that your constitutional rights as freemen have been respected.

You are not for the present session at least mere servants of the citizens of Somerset county and bound to comply with their demands.

A full examination of the question has made the case so plain, that none, or at least very few, can be found to justify the union of the two counties for the choice of Representatives under the Apportionment Law of 1857.

Although the whole committee chosen to try the case did not sign the Report, yet not one of their number has yet been willing to deny your right to chose your own Representative. I shall use my best efforts to prove to the public that the confidence you reposed in me on the second Tuesday of October last, was not misplaced. While I have no objection to a difference of opinion on the part of any of my fellow citizens, I can not see how the fact that I owe my election to the people of Bedford county and not to those of Somerset can, in any way render me less able to represent you or to change my sentiments as a sound, union man. To those who see fit to charge upon me a desire to enter the Legislature for ulterior purposes, I have only to say that I offered to the friends of the late sitting member and to himself, that if he would aid in the passage of a law to separate the two counties in the future I would withdraw from the contest and permit him to occupy the place during the present session. This proposition was refused partly upon the ground that it would be granting too much, and partly because it would probably make a "yearling" of the gentleman chosen by the people of Somerset to represent the county of Bedford. I then determined that the rights of the people of Bedford county should be vindicated or at least it should not be my fault if they were again outraged. It has been charged upon me that the apportionment Bill of 1850, in attaching Cambria and Fulton to Bedford was alike unconstitutional, and that I served the people in that District. A mere reading of the Argument submitted to the committee will show that the District of 1850 was based upon a different principle and was not liable to the constitutional objection. A reference to the journal of 1850 will show that I voted against the final passage of that Bill and an examination of the returns of the election of 1850 will show that I received a majority of the votes cast in Bedford county. This charge is therefore only made by those who will not make an examination or who can not understand the question after they have examined it.

There will probably be some expenses attending this contest. The State is first required to pay it, then the state is authorized to draw upon the county for the amount.

Having become enlisted in this controversy I intend to see it out and whatever bill may be presented against the county I intend to furnish the money to pay. In conclusion I will add that my course here during the winter shall be in strict accordance with the views and sentiments which I always entertained and expressed among my fellow citizens. I had no sentiments to conceal from you either on political questions, and no conduct or actions of any person or persons shall cause me to depart from the advocacy of those principles, publicly expressed, either upon the one question, or upon the other, and the doctrines which I had claimed when I received your suffrages shall be advocated here to the best of my ability.

JOHN CESSNA.

Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L. S. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the free holders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown in said County, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford & Stoystown Turnpike road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old state road on the North. The one of the length of—feet and the other of the length of—feet; and both of the width of sixteen feet, the first being the alley, between lots Nos. 41 & 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old state road aforesaid. The one of the length of—feet, the other of the length of—feet, next of the length of— feet, all of the width of sixteen feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25 and 15 and 17 and 7 and 9 so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said Town South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North and running thence South thirty degrees west, two hundred and twenty feet, to a twenty foot alley. The same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said Town of Boydstown; Also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town plot, which said alleys have become, useless, inconvenient and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity."

Whereupon the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the County papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court,
S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Dec 20, 1861.

MARRIED.

On the 15th, inst., by Rev. David Woll, Mr. FRANCIS BIXLER, to Miss CATHARINE ICKES, both of Bedford tp.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. Charles Cleaver, Mr. DAVID MONROE, of Bedford Co., to Miss SARAH WHETSTONE, of McConnellsburg, Pa.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckelman, Mr. THOMAS O. SLEEK, of St. Clair, to Miss EMMA ZIMMERS of Bedford tp.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of John Bennet, in Southampton tp., by Rev. B. A. Cooper, Mr. HENRY F. PERRIN, of Allegheny Co., Md., to Miss JEMIMA BENNET of the former place.

On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. GEORGE R. HAMILTON, to Miss A. R. DOLON, both of Allegheny Co., Md.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOHN G. ROHM, to Miss MALINDA MELOTT, both of East Providence tp.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

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is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music store; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

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IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

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This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

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No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
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And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

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Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 23, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township on Thursday the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence Township, on Friday the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, in the Borough of Bloody Run.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 14th, at the house of George Baily.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata Township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Feller.

Napier Township, on Friday the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford Township, on Monday the 20th at the Commissioners office.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deffbaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday the 22d at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell Township, on Thursday the 23d at the house of John Baker.

Broad Top Township, on Friday the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty Township, on Saturday the 25th, at the house of Mrs. C. Tricker.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union Township, on Wednesday the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Thursday the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. (The appeals will be held on the days above stated between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.)

ATTEST:
H. Nicodemus, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Dec. 20th, 1861.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER,
P. J. SHOEMAKER
Commissioners.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Lavari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Essate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-and-a half story weather-boarded dwelling house, double log barn, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash. Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared, and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO,

One lot of ground countaing 1¼ acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Stroup and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

One small tract of land containing 6 acres more or less, nearly cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO,

All the interest of Defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the Township of Broad Top, Bedford County, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now land of William Figard, thence South eighty-six degrees West three hundred and twenty perches to a post (formerly a white oak, gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land, South one and a half degrees, West twenty nine perches to a post, a corner; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West six perches to a Spanish oak, a corner, thence South twenty eight and a half degrees, West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner, thence by land of Hopewell & Co., North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five tenths, to a chestnut, thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner, thence by said last mentioned land and land now or late of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety nine perches to a linn (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East thirty-two perches, to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenth to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone,) thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner, thence South fifty-five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner, thence North nineteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak, thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-two perches to a post, and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the post mentioned, post in the line of William Figard's land, the place of begining, containing 123 acres, 152 perches of land, and the usual allswance of six per cent, for roads, &c.—And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned land of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid. Begining at a red oak a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner, thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post, or corner, thence still by said land of John Griffith North seventy degrees, West forty-eight perches to a chestnut, a corner of this and land of Hopewell & Co., and thence by said last mentioned land of Hopewell & Co., South forty-one degrees, West eighty perches to the first mentioned red oak the place of begining containing 19 acres, 123 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c. And all the above described lands, advertised as the property of John McCanles, Deft.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 177 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and log stable, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, James Barefoot, Jacob Bisel and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Saylor.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the town of Marietta fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable, thereon erected, adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull on the South, an alley on the North and land of Adolphus Ake on the East, and public road on the West, situate in Union tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corle.

JOHN CESSNA,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 1862. John Ritchey, Esq., Foreman, Alvey Boylon, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Saml. D. Broadt, David Roland, sen., Wm. Derremore, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, Jas. H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Ritchey of Wm., Vachel Brangle, David F. Buck, Saml. Dreuning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jacob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Abraham Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for February Term, 1862. Matthew Murray, John Kerr, Jacob D. Fetter, John A. Barns, Samuel Early, John Lowry, Jacob Miller of Henry, William Foster, George Bennett, John Aldstadt, John F. Lowry, Jacob Ewig, Michael L. Putt, John James, Jacob H. Bouser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Holman, Jas. M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Saml Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Long, Frederick Miller, George Stuckey, James W. Reed, Dewalt Hershberger, David Kochendorfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, Jno John Layton, Frederick Kauffman, Daniel Stoler, John Fickes.

Jan. 17, 1862.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable JAMES NILL President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and JOHN TAYLOR, and JAMES BURNS Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 10th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 17, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deihl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Morgret, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Burch, S. Woodberry Tp.
George W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.

S. H. TATE,
Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Danl. Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec., to wit: Joseph and Danl. Sleighter and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue, Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Wa shington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residingin, Bedford county except Danl. Garlick, whose residence is not known, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford co., and William Sleighter, residing in Blair co., California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for said county, on the second Monday, the 10th day of Feb., next, to accept or reinse to take the real estate of said Danl. Sleighter, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued, and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of of partition or valuation, issued out at the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for that purpose directed, or shew cause why the same should not be sold by order of said Court.

L. S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the seal of the said Court at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Jan. 10th, 1862.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, next at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, Executor of the last will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

2. The account of John Morse, Administrator of the Estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

3. The account of Ann Marks, Administratrix of the Estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

4. The account of David Clitz, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

5. The final account of Jeremiah E. Black, and of the Administrators of the Estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Joseph P. Carter, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq., Executor of the last Will &c., of John Snowberger, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE,
Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Jan. 17th, 1862.-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was advised to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I know from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a mouth, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the *Disease* is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Erysipelas* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many hundreds of cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Magrow, of Newbury, Ark., writes: "A distressing case of *scrofula in the form* of running sores on my daughter's neck and shoulders, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

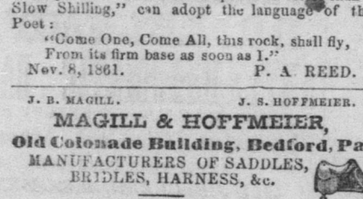
JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.


DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth Set, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting o DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.-z*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MIS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MIS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,
Dec. 27, 1861

List of Causes

PUT down for trial at February term, 1862.

Henry Smith et al	vs	Reuben Smith
Jacob Farkners use	"	John Alsip, Esq.
John Snyder, sr.	"	John C. Black
J. C. McLanahan et al	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Francis D Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
R D Barclay's use	"	J Brenneman et al
Samuel Blackburn	"	George Blackburn
S A Sigafoos	"	P Freytet
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E L Anderson
Same	"	John Cessna
Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
J Filler et al	"	Poor Directors
Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Charles P Adams
Samuel Law	"	Peter Hillegas
Alexander Hollar	"	George Troutman
Noah J Miller	"	P. G. Morgret et al
David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman

S. H. TATE,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Proth'y.
Jan. 17, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londondery tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.
Dec. 13, 1861-* *Executors.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared.

The improvements are a *LOG FRAME HOUSE*, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.
Dec. 27, 1861.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing th is course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intellizence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable o winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnels;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Skirking Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* ars hereby *notified* to call and settle their account. without further notice, and by so doing save costse

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, morai, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation on Tuesday the 11th day of February next.

ALSO—The account of John H. Rush, Trustee of Peter Biddle of Bedford Township.

S. H. TATE,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Proth'y.
Jan. 17, 1862.-*

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deihl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Morgret, Bloody Run Borough.

S. H. TATE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Clerk.
Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Southampton Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, *Admr.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann ad Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, a Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 23, 18.16

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, on

SATURDAY 25th the day of JANUARY, next,

all that tract of land, late the property of Zacheus Luman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz on the North, Sarah Luman, on the South, and others, containing 109 acres, and 154 perches.

The improvements are a one and a half story Log Dwelling House, log barn, and other outbuildings; about 45 acres are cleared and under fence, 7 acres of which are meadow—balance well timbered. There is also a good orchard on the premises.

Terms—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, one third of the residue to remain in the land, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN LUMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the farm of the subscribers in Bedford tp., about two months ago, a white sow and two white shoats, each with a piece off the right ear, no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 10.-'62. GEO. D. SHUCK & CO.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Teritory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st of FEBRUARY, next,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Napier Township Bedford County, containing 157 acres and 10 perches and allowance, 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 5 acres of which is meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House and double Log Barn. A good never failing spring of water near the door. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit on this tract.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Acting Ex'or of Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.
Jan. 3, 1862.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the pemises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 290 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half *LOG DWELLING HOUSE* thereon erected.

TERMS—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Dec. 13, 1861. Administrators.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, *Executor.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860